WILMINGTON, N. U., APRIL 23, 1863.

FIRD 6 .- There has been pretty heavy firing last night night and this morning in the direction of New Inlet. We learn that the firing was from the blockaders and directed at certain steamers bound for this port. The steamer Margaret and Jessie, Capt. Wilson, crossed New Inlet Bar last this morning and kept on up to town. Both vessels were repeat dly fired at, but escaped unburt.

The steamer Charleston, Capt. WALKER, has been beached between the "Anderson Pattery" and "Gatlin Battery," some miles north of New lolet. It is hoped that she may be saved, although three blocksders are firing at her She lies under the protection of the batteries.

of the Charleston : Messrs. Fulton & Price -

morning, got afloat and is now safe inside the bar.

anmed. The extent of loss we have not heard.

ment bill. How any or all of these measures will work rewickedness of human nature.

emp's one overseer or other white person as superintendent for twenty negroes. The House strack this out. The Senate refused to agree. A Committee of Conference was appointment escape is hopeless. But the young girl dreams not of escape; ca'mly she stee; sher frail bark towards the not of escape; ca'mly she stee; sher frail bark towards the not of escape; the arrest of S. Burnet for having three sheets of paper with song of drawal of the twenty negro exemption. The House agreed; the Senate disagreed. Another Conference will probably savages who line the banks. Suddenly another white canoe result.

in force and unrepealed.

For some time the telegraph has brought us little or nothing from the direction of Suffolk. The following from the Richmond Dispatch of yesterday, is about the latest we

From this point the reports which reach us are of an important character. These state that the battery of Captain tribling, connected with Gen., French's division, was surprised and captured on Sunday night at Keeling's farm, on he Nansemond river. It is also stated that 40 of our men were captured at the same time. Passengers by the train from Petersburg last night confirm this report. During the forenoon of Monday heavy firing was heard in the direction of Suffolk, supposed to result from an engagement between the gunboats of the enemy and our artillery. Gen. Longstreet moved from his headquarters at an early hour on

To what extent the changed position of things in North Carolina may modify General LONGSTREET'S plans, or whether they will modify them at all, remains yet to be seen. A report came yesterday on the ears from Goldsboro' that some fighing had taken place below Kinston. We attach very little importance to reports generally, but this appears to coincide with other information, and may, there-

W. H. McRARY, EEq., has been appointed a Director in the Bank of Wilmington, in place of Hon. JEOEGE DAVIS.

WE have this morning by the Confederate Steamer Merrimac, the London Index of the 19th ult. Of course there are later advices by more recent arrivals at the North, but ample columns of the Index, for the use of our readers to-

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig. LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

FREDERICKSBURG, April 20 -I have received Northern papers of the 17th and 18th of this month, from which I send

THE SITUATION AT SUFFOLK.

news at Suffolk : Suffolk, Va., is to the 16th inst. The attempts of the rebel General Longstreet to cross the Nansemond river with the aid of ponto ns, were defeated by the fire of our artillery. One of our gunboats-the Mount Washington-was fired in-

With regard to the news from the vicinity of Suffolk, we may state that there is a good deal of feeling in this city relative to the shooting of Lieut. Col. Kimball by Gen. The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the same paper

The good intentions of the enemy towards us in paying us a friendly visit by way of the Nansemond river. were understood by our gunboats doing duty in that stream, and they have placed such obstacles in his way that up to this time he has not made much headway in the advance. Twice has Longstreet laid down pontoons, and each time have attempt was given up as futile, and, to all appearances, he has retired, perhaps some plans to prosecute his designs in

a different shape. The following is the dispatch of Acting Rear Admiral Lee to the Yankee Secretary of the Navy Reports from Lieutenants Cushing and Lawson just re ceived. The enemy have not crossed the river, and there wevery indication that they are retreating, though they after.

still have some artillery and sharpshooters on the Nanse-Our boats shet down a number of their men to-day with from what I can learn, the fight has been pretty much con-

"Deserters" inform the Yankees that Longstreet's Virginia and North Carolina. Upon this point, the Herald says, editorially :

General Halleck?

The country between the Rappahannock and Richmond, baving been exhausted of its supplies, is of no further use to the rebel army. It may be wisely abandoned therefore, to General Hooker; and he may be left to choose his own and marching with an overwhelming force upon Norfolk. We apprehend, however, that the War Office is still solicitons about the safety of Washington, and hesitates to make a forward movement, not so much because of the muddy condition of the roads, as from a desire to get Lee back again into the Bichmond peninsula and out of the reach of

But let us hope for the best, and that our small detachments of troops on the peninsula, and on the Blackwater

the rescue.

MISCELLANEOUS. It was rumored in Nashville, on the 14th inst., that 500 of the rebel sympathizers in that city were to be arrested and held as hostages for the Union East Tonnesseeans who are now confined in Southern prisons, and to be exchanged for them whenever the Confederate Government shall

All the buildings at Tyree Springs, Tenn., have been destroyed by fire. The destruction occurred some four weeks ago, and was supposed to be the work of an incen-

By the arrival of the British Queen from Nassau, N. P. we learn that 14 vessels from rebel ports had arrived there from the 16th of March to the 10th of this month, all bringing cargoes of cotton.

Mrs. Semmes, wife of the Captain of the pirate Alaba-ms, who has been residing all winter in Cincinnati, has been ordered, under the recent proclamation of General Burnside, to prepare to cross the lines into Dixie. Confederate scrip was put up at auction in Halifax, N., on the 10th inst., by John D. Nash & Co., and the only bid that could be obtained for it was 4 cents a pound.

FINANCIAL. about 183. Exchange opened with some signs of strength, and a good many bills were sold at 168; but on the decline is gold the demand fell off.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1863. \ NO. 31.

A WAIL FROM THE TRIBUNE. A Hilton Head correspondent of the New York Tribune

The attack upon Charles on has been made. Our force of offence collected during the last three months, in the waters and upon the sea islands of Eouth Carolina, have been fairly tried and found wanting. Isstead of the pleasant duty of chronicling a triumph to the Union arms, which I had fervently wished rather than hoped, the thankless night at 9 o'clock, and the Confederate steamer Merrimac harbinger of ill tidings devolves upon me. We have exarrived up here this forenoon, at 81 b'clock, having got in perienced a bitter repulse. The iron-clads have disappointed the expectations of even the most confident, and we no appeals are made to any other class of people? Why is are now mourning over the apparent certainty of an aban it that blockade runners are not entreated to bring us guns. faith than reason, hoped such good results.

A Tragedy of Nisgara.

In days of old, long before the deep solitudes of the West were disturbed by white men, it was the custom of the In dian warriors of the forest to assemble at the great cataract, and offer a human sucrefice to the spirit of the falls .-P. S. The following dispatch from Fort Fisher, received The offering consisted of a white cance full of hipe fruits a quarter after ten this forenoon, informs us of the sa'ety and beautiful flowers, which was paddled over the terrible fal s by the fairest girl who had just arrived at the age of womanhood. It was counted an honor by the tribe to wiose lot it fell to make the fearful sacrifice; and even The Steamer "Charleston," which was beached this the doomed maiden deemed it a high compliment to be se'ected to guide the white canoe on its hideous errand. -But even in the stoical heart of the red man THE alarm of fire last night at one o'clock, was occa- there are feelings which cannot be subdued, and sioned by the burning of the house and kitchen, on the lot daughter of a chief of the Seneca Indians was chosen as a of Mr. Fowler, on Castle street. The premises are supposed to have been set on fire. No other building was con- had been slain by a hostile tribe, and her father was the the Confederate State but would direct labor and money bravest among the warriors; his stern browseldom relaxed save to his blooming child, who was now the only joy to a speculator has realized \$25,000, and there is no prospect from Jackson, signer "Wagner." They are useless and worse which he clung on earth. When the lot of the do med one of adding to it by driving sharp bargains, he looks for The Congress of the Confederate States will probably fell on his beloved daughter, not a muscle of his rigid counadjourn this week,-certainly next week. The tax bill tenance moved; in the pride of Indian endurance he crush- | wants to supply he will not be idle long. and the currency bill have been passed; also the impress. ed down the agony which tent his bosom. At length the fatal day arr ved; savage festivities and rejoicings are prolonged until the shades of evening close around, and mains to be seen. In these disjointed times, all of them, we the darkness of night falls like a pall upon that planting friends, and we trust that while public opinion far, will, to some extent, be abused or evaded, but that is wild funeral feast. But the pale beams of the rising and legislative enactments compel them to raise a crop no reason why they should not have been passed. The fault higher and higher she rises in the still heavens, and may not be in the measures themselves, but in the unfortu- the foam and the mists from the mighty falls gleam nate state of the times and the lamentable weakness and with a soft and silvery light. Nisgera thunders into the dark abys, but all besides is in a calm repose; the Queen of Night stoops to kiss the laughing waves, and all nature The exemption bill has been worked and worri d over breathes of love, and peace, and happiness; the wild songs more perhaps than almost any other measure. The Senate and the wilder whoops of the rejoicing savages suddenly and the House bave disagreed over that provision which ex- | cease; the dread moment has arrived, and a hush-an a wshouts of encouragement and approbation burst from the leaves the dark shade of the forest, and shoots forth upon the stream. A few powerful strokes from the paddle of Unless some understanding is come to the exemption law the Seneca chief, and the canoes are side by side; the eyes of the Picayune that the funeral service of Major Anwill remain unchanged, that of the first Congress continuing of father and child meet in one last look of love, as together they plunge over the thandering cataract into eternity.

Bentley's Miscellany.

The Confederate Tax Bill. The following is a summary of the Tax bill which has

been passed by the House of Representatives. It had pre- prices; about that number had been received last week, viously passed the Senate, and is now a law. It imposes a tax of eight per cent, upon the value of all | is pronounced useless. naval stores, salt, wines, and spirituous liquors, tobacco manufactured or unmanufactured, cotton, wool, flour, sugar, molosses, syrup, rice, and other agricultural products, held or owned on the first day of July next, and not necessary for family consumption for the unexpired portion of the | Slidell, confiscated by order of Butler. The mortkage, year 1863, and of the growth or production of any year, preceding the year 1863; and a tax of one per cent. upon all moneys, bank notes or other currency, on hand or on deposit on the 1st of July next, and on the value of all cred- confiscation. its on which the interest has not been paid, and not employ- A correspondent of the Era at Brashear City, March ed in a business the income derived from which is taxed under the provisions of this act; provided, that all moneys owned, held or deposited beyond the limits of the Conederate States shall be valued at the current rate of Exchange in Confederate Treasury notes. The tax to be assessed on the 1st day of July, and collected on the 1st day of October next, or as soon thereafter as may be possible. Section 5th imposes the following taxes for the year ending the 31st of December, 1863, and for each year thereaf-

Bankers shall pay \$500. Auctioneers, retail dealers, tobacconists, pedlars, cattle brokers, apothecaries, photographers and confectioners, \$50 and 21 per centum on the gross amount of sales made. Wholesale dealers in liquors, \$200, and 5 per centum on

gross amount of sales. Retail dealers in liquors, \$100, and 0 per centum on gross amount of sales. Wholeslae dealers in groceries, goods, wares, merchan lize, etc., \$200, and 21 per centum.

Pawn brokers, money and exchange brokers \$200. Distillers, \$200, and 20 per centum. Brewers, \$100, and 24 per centum. Hotels, inns, taverns, and eating houses, first class, \$500

we will endeavour to cull some matters of interest from the second class, \$300; third class, \$200; fourth class, \$100 fifth class \$30. Every house where food or refreshments are sold, and every boarding-house where there shall be six boarders or more, shall be deemed an eating-house under this act. Commercial brokers or commission merchants, \$200, an

two and a half per centum. Theatres, \$500, and five per centum on all receipts. Each circus. \$100, and \$10 for each exhibition. Jugglers and other persons exhibiting shows, \$50. Bowling alleys and billiard rooms, \$40 for each alley or table registered. Livery stable keepers, lawyers, physicians, surgeons,

Butchers and bakers, \$10 and one per centum. All persons engaged, or intending to engage, in any business named in the 5th section, shall within sixty days after the passage of the act, or at the time of beginning business, and on the 1st of January in each year thereafter, to and disabled by the rebel batteries while coming down | register with the district collector a true account of the the river on the 14th instant. She was, however, taken in name and residence of each person, firm or corporation enime for which, and the place and manner in which the same is to be conducted, &c. At the time of the registry there shall be paid the specific tax for the year ending on the next 31st of December, and such other tax as may be due upon sales or receipts in such business. Any person failing to make such registry and pay such

ax, shall, in additional to all other taxes upon his business imposed by the act, pay double the amount of the specific of such failure. Requires a separate registry and tax for each business

mentioned the in 5th section, and for each place of conducting the same; but no tax for mere storage of goods at a our l'arrott guns played such havoc in his ranks that the place other than the registered place of business. A new registry required upon every charge in the place of conducting a registered business, upon the death of any per- the Charleston Courier the following report : son conducting the same, or upon the transfer of the busi ness to another, but no additional tax. Every person registered and taxed is required to make returns of the gress amount of sales from the parsage of the act to the 30th of June, and every three months there-

A tax upon all salaries, except of persons in the military or naval service, of 1 per cent when not exceeding \$1,500. and two per cent. upon an excess over that amount. Procanister. We have had three wounded, making in all five | vided, that no taxes shall be imposed on the salary of aby killed and eighteen wounded in our little flotilla, to which, person receiving a salary not exceeding \$1,000 per aunum, or at a like rate for another period of time, longer or shorter; the tax on annual incomes, between \$500 and \$1 500, shall be five per cent; between \$1,500 and \$3,000, five per cent forces number nearly fifty thousand. It is understood that on the first \$1,500 and ten per cent on the excess; between the greatest portion of the Rebel army has been withdrawn \$3,000 and \$5,000, ten per cent.; between \$5,000 and \$10,from the Rappabannock, and are concentrating in Eastern | 000, 12; per cent; over \$10,000, fifteen per cent.; subject to the following deductions: on incomes derived from rects of real estate, manufacturing and mining establishments, The escape of the army of Jo. Johnston from Manassas &c., a sum sufficient for necessary annual repairs; on inis still the foremost item in the abolition hue and cry against | comes from any mining or manufacturing business the rent General McClellan; but if, after the lessons of Manassas (if rented,) cost of labor actually hired, and raw material; and Corinth, the rebels are permitted to play the same game on incomes from navigating enterprises, the hire of the vesst Fredericksburg, what possible defence can be made sel or allowance for wear and tear of the same, not exceedavailable to the Secretary of War and his right hand man ing ten per cent.; on incomes derived from the sale of road to Richmond, while Lee is clearing out the peninsula the year. Incomes derived from other sources are subject

to no deductions whatever. All joint stock companies and corporations shall pay one tenth of the dividend and reserved fund annually. If the than twenty per cent. on capital stock, one-eighth to be paid : if more than twenty per cent. one-sixth. The tax | partiality.-Rich. Examiner. to be collected on the 1st of January next and of each year

thereafter. A tax of ten per cent. on all profits in 1862 by the purin North Carolina, will not be gobbled up" by overwhelm. | chase and sale of flour, corn, bacon, pork, oats, hay, rice, ing numbers of the enemy, after the fashion of Harper's salt, iron or the manufactures of iron, sugar, molasses made Ferry, before our army of the Potomac can come up to of cane, butter, woolen cloths, shees, boots, blankets and cotton cloths. This is not to apply to regular retail busi-

> Each farmer after reserving for his own use fifty I ushels sweet and fifty bushels Irish potatoes, one hundred bushels corn, or fifty bushels wheat, produced this year, shall pay and deliver to the Confederate Government one-tenth of the grain, potatoes, forage, sugar, molasses, cotton, wool, and obacco produced. After reserving twenty bushels peas or beans he shall deliver one tenth thereof. Every farmer, planter, or grazier, one-tenth of the nogs slaughtered by him, in cured bacon, at the rate of 60 ounds of bacon to 100 pounds of pork; one per cent upon he value of all nett cattle, horses, mules not used in cultivation, and asses, to be paid by the owners of the same;

beeves sold to be taxed as income.

churches, schools, and colleges are exempt from taxation. VERY UNHAPPY .- We can tell our readers a story hitherto unedited, and which we think will not be considered the less terrible for being grotesque. One Boxing day not very long ago, a laboring man and his wife were overbeard in violent altercation in the street. The man was drunk, and he had arrived at the lackamose stage of inebriety, and Gold opened strong this morning at 154. It fell in the ly-asked his wife. "I-I-I'm so unhappy," blubbered middle of the day to 152 7-8. railied to 153 3-4, sold at the husband, "Unhappy," the lady repeated with pro- tee, to investigate whether unlawful means were em- found to 153 1-2, and 153 in the afternoon, and closed at 5 p. m., found expression of contempt. "Unhappy! You were ployed to secure the recent election of United States

All hospitals, insane, deat, and charitable asylums,

From the Savannah Republican. . Ilanters and Speculators.

Every year, at planting time, our papers teem with ex-hortations to the planters not to let the army suffer for flag; also passed a bill establishing a flag and battle flag; also passed a bill to amend the impressment act, food-not for " greed of gain " to raise cotton or tobacco - but to put their whole force to cultivating grain. Appeals are made to their patriotism, and laws are passed to one appraisement, the claim is to be settled according to restrict the cultivation of the great staples which might interfere with the production of food. This is all very well. The House debated the Fenate bill and we make no objection to it. Our army, must have food, and the planters must supply it; but why is it that tration act, which was rejected. ionment of the enterprise of which the country, with more | ammunition, or food? Why is it that speculators are not asked for a tithe of their gains to aid our Government?-Why is it that while importers can be induced to deal only in such goods as bring the largest profit, no laws compel them to import articles of necessity?

The planter has but one crop in a year, and that must be for the army. Speculators have "seed time and harvest" in summer and winter, each season bringing wants and indication that keep up a demand which they find profit in supplying, and yet no appeals are directed at their patriotic purses, nor do any laws restrict the range or nature of their transactions. It may be that this class have not been endowed in their moral anatomy with any 'bowels of compassion," and hence the uselessness of any effort to reach them by entreaty; but enactments might reach them. A law that kept all goods out of the country except those manufactured in it, would deprive them of the means of speculating, and drive their energy and their capital into some other channel, which would not only check the insans idea of getting rich, which is absorbing everybody in into pursuits which would be of benefit to the country. If

We would like to see every one placed on an equality in this matter of supporting the government. There is no reason why a discrimination should be made against our which the government may seize, every other interest may | the liver last night, killing one. be brought under like restrictions and obligations.

From the Advertiser & Register, 15th inst. From New Orleans Papers.

We are indebted to Capt. Andrews, of the prize steamer Whitemore, for New Orleans papers to the morning of the 10th. The only local items of interest the 8th, of a large lot of revolvers at the coffee house MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY-FIGHT AT TUS-"Stonewall Jackson's Way" printed, and a miniature Confederate flag, a blue flag with a single star, &c., painted on them; a notice in the advertising columns stole Piacide Avegno, killed at Shiloh, would be celebrated to-day (15th) at the Cathedral. Flour is \$11 75 per barrel, and the weight of the twenty-cent loaf is forty-five ounces. Not a hundred bales of cotton are to be had in the New Orleans market at saving bia. and commencing on the prospects for further receipts

The Era of the 9th reports the commencement of proceeding on behalf of Frederick Adolphe Marcuard to establish a mortgage claim on the property of John which is for 252,578 39-100 francs, is dated at Paris, June 4, 1862, and was recorded prior to the act of

loth, gives the particulars of the capture of the Diana. Nine men were killed on board, including Captain Patterson, and the names of seventeen of the wounded are given. Ninety-nine men were paroled, the officers being re'ained. The paroled men report that they were treated very kindly. The Diana had been taken to Franklin. The correspondent says there are several companies of Camanche and Arizona Indiana in the

The Era announces the republication of the " accounts of the brilliant naval exploit at Port Hudson." The steamer Marion, that left New York on the 26th | instant.

Among the few Northern items, we notice the death submission. of John Anthon, Esq., of the New York bar, aged 79 years. He was a brother of Prof. Chas. Anthon, and author of several standard law books.

The English and the Confederates.

The practical recognition of Southern independence by the money men and ship builders of England is causing a great deal of tribulation to Yankee sensibilities. They justy regard it as second only in importance-if, indeed, it can blockaded ports, or are carrying contraband articles to the be considered secondary—to a formal recognition by the Government. It is a solid proof of the conviction in the minds of the most sagacious business men of the world that the South cannot be conquered. and it combines at the same time morals and material aid and comfort to the Southern caute. No wonder that the Yankees are furious and intend to indemnify themselves as soon as they are able by seizing and annexing Canada and all the British possessions on this continent. But when will they be able? They have not yet succeeded, after a huge expenditure of men and money, and the lapse of two years, in conquering the South; and, even if they could succeed, they would come out of the tow and brought safely through the heavy fire of the enpanting for peace, that the present generation will pass away before the United States will be able again to embark in hostilities against any powerful nation. But if they fail in this contest—as in all human probability they will tail-instead of being able to embark in a foreign Knights and the Unionists; five persons were wounded, quarrel they will fall to pieces themselves, and be split up into two or three republies, more jealous and hostile to each other than they are now to the South. They must tax on such business, and a like sum for every thirty days | therefore swallow their rage at the corduct of the British | as such, and prohibiting the use of Copperhead badges. people, who refused to lend them a cent, and are ready to i lend us more than we asked for. This bitter dose they have no earthly chance of retaliating, and we wish them all delight in swallowing it at their leisure

> REMARKABLE LONGEVITY .- A correspondent gives Died, the last day of February, at the residence of T. R. Grer, Esq , in Williamsburg District, S. C., Mrs. Ann Singleton, aged 130 years About sixteen years ago I first became acquainted with this lady, then quite communicative. She did not remember the year on which she was born, but recollected the principal events of the Bevolution, and observed that she was about forty years of age at its commencement. In reply to my inquiry she said that she distinctly remembered the French and Indian war or Braddock's war, as it was called by the common people at

the time; that she was then about twenty-four years of age, being a married woman with two children. She must have been born about the same time that Washington was, for he was then twenty-four years of age, having been born in 1732, and Braddock's defeat occurred in 1756. She be came totally bind about forty-five years ago. but did not entirely I se her hearing until about a year since. She re- Hard Times and beyond; the others have disappeared. tained her memory to the last, and appeared very apxious to know the results of the war.

OFFICERS IN RICHMOND .- The starred and epauletted gentry were as scarce yesterday in the Capitol as fruit cut of sesson, and the thoroughfares, robbed of their gaiety, merchandise or any other property, the prime cost, cost of | An order has been promulgated by the Secretary of War. transportation, salaries of clerks and rent of buildings; on through General Winder, directing an inventory to be taken incomes from any other occupation, the salaries of clerks, of all officers in Richmond without permission, and the arrent, cost of labor, material, &c; and in case of mutual in-surance companies, the amount of loss paid by them during order caused an immense deal of futtering among the bogus and fancy mi itaire kids, and there was an immediate sloughing " of regimentals on the part of some of them. During Monday and yesterday Captain Macoubbin's force overhanled between three and four hundred officers, annual earnings shall give a profit of more than ten and less | and hastened their return to their respective rosts of duty. The order is being enforced with more than the usual im-

> PUTTING UP THE MARKET .- The following illustration of 'total depravity'' we put upon record, says the Bichmond Examiner, as a proof to after generations of the degenerate

times in which we now live : In Farmville, a few days ago, a wealthy planter put up at auction a dressed hog and sheep. Another wealthy farmer bid up the mutton to ninety-seven and a half cents per pound, and remarked that he wanted it to go to one dollar per pound. The concocted purpose of the parties was to fix the market price for the control of the Commissioners under the impresement law. We are authorized to say that the above instance of sharp practice can be proven should any person gainsay or deny it. We wonder how many communities there are at this time engaged in putting up the market value of meat and bread in anticipation of the impressment Commissioner?

THE "KECKUK"-From a private letter we learn that our boats visited this ill-fated monster on Monday, preparatory to taking possession of such of her effects as are accessible. She was a complete wreck, fast on the bettom, and an effort was to have been made yesterday to take off her guns, which will be a va uable accession to our batterfes.

Officers who examined the wreck state that seven balls passed entirely into one turret, and two or thee into the other, and the impression is that all who were working at the guns were killed .- Savannah Republican. A majority of the Senatorial Investigating Commit

Senators, have reported General Cameron ex-Secretary of War, guilty of the charge of bribery.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, April 22d, 1863. providing that when the impressing officer disapproves of

The House debated the Fenate bil amending the se ner-

FROM THE WEST.

JACKSON, Miss., April 21, 1863. [Special to the Appeal.] The Yankees have burned the Court House and other buildings at Hernando. Their statement of their loss on

and about 50 wounded. SECOND DISPATCH.

A trustworthy citizen reports a large Yankee cavalry.

A trustworthy citizen reports a large Yankee cavalry.

Nothing from tle fleet.

for the avowed purpose of destroying the Central Railroad, commencing at Winons or Duck Hill. THIRD DISPATCH. . JACKSON, MISS, April 21, 1863. [Here follows as usual under the Jackson head, a jumble of words and parts of words, which we are wholly unable

to decipher or make any show of sense out of. We respictfully call Col. THRASHER'S attention to the messages than uscless.]-PROPRIETORS JOURNAL.

VICKSBURG, Miss,, April 21, 1863. The battery on the Peninsula has been silent all day. A party of our men surprised a number of Yankees acros Firing was heard to-day about New Carthage.

FROM VICKSBURG.

, [SECOND DISPATCH] Everything remains quiet. The enemy appears to be working on the Peninsula battery. The river is falling pretty fast.

CHATTANOOGA, April 22d, 1863.

The enemy, 8,000 strong, advanced upon a village five miles this side of McMinnville and destroyed lo omotives. McMinnville is reported to be in possession of the enemy. The enemy is also reported in force near War Trace. The fight at Tuscumbia was desperate-hand to hand.

Sixty-six prisoners captured by Roddes' Cavalry reached

Chattanooga this evening, mostly mounted infantry. Yan-

kee officers say we will be forced to give up Tuscum-

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, April 23d, 1863. The Senate was in executive session to day. In the House Nothing of importance was done. Confederate bonds of the fifteen million loan, sold at auc tien to-day at \$183 to \$186.

LATER NORTHERN NEWS. RICHMOND, April 23, 1863. Northern dates of 21st inst., have been received. Gen. Hooker has it sued an order regulating the action of

egiments whose terms of service will soon expire. Regi-

ments re-enlisting will have furloughs, and those declining in a body, will be mustered out. Large Union demonstrations have been held in Baltimore and New York. Gen. Scott presiding at the last. Among

the speakers were VanBuren and Dickinson. The I egislature of New York have appropriated one million of dollars to defend the harbor of the city. A telegram from St. Louis April 20, claims that the reb-

els were defeated at Fayetteville, Arkansas, on the 19th ult., had not arrived. The Trans, ort Pocahontas, Cone of the rioters at Danville, Indiana, had been remeved from New York, March 22nd, and Key West, 3rd to Georgetown, where a force was .organized to resist his inst., had arrived, but had seen nor heard nothing of arrest by the military authorities. Several leading democrats from the adjoining counties had gone there to council

> The Hilton Head correspondent of the Herald says that the clockade at Charleston will be kept up with renewed vigor, and the number of vessels on this duty will be aug-

> Earl Russell decides that the United States have no right to reize vessels bona fide bound from Great Britian to Mattamoras, or vice versa, unless they attempt to touch at Confederate States.

LATE NORTHERN MEWS.

RICHMOND, April 23d, 18.3. Northern dates of the 20 h inst. have been received. The Herald's Newbern correspondent notices the arrival there of Gen. Foster on the 15th, from Washington. He ran past the rebel batteries in broad daylight. His pilot was killed at the wheel. Over two hundred shot and shell | ergines for the hoats from Savannah to Mobile, and at this were fired at the vessel; one shot passed directly through | time are erecting a still larger rolling mill to roll the heavy

the berth just vacate I by Foster. A Union meeting in Brown county, Indiana, was broken | Everybody here is trying to get rich, and many are sucup on the 18th by the Knightz of the Golden Circle. An- | ceeding. other difficulty occurred at Danville, Indiana, between the one mortally. The General commanding has issued orders | making large quantities of rifles and preparing all kinds o declaring the Knights public enemies, and to be dealt with Gold on the 18th in New York was quoted at 151.

FXCHANGE OF COL. ZARVONA.

RICHMOND, VA., April 24th. The Baltimore Fun says that Col. Zarvous has been exchanged, and, with other prisoners, is now on his way

I NEMY PASSES VICKSEURG.

JACKSON, Miss., April 23d, 1863. The enemy passed Vicksburg at I o'clock, A. M., this morning. General Stevenson says that one was a gunboat, and five transports suck to their guards and arranged to semble gunboats. Two were disabled, and one sunk. The wreck of one boat is in sight of Brown & Johnson's, with her smoke stack and one wheel house out of water. No other boats visible.

The fleet was at Grand Gulf on the 22nd. Two gunbeats remained and exchanged shots. They are anchored at Taylor is retreating back of the town of Opelousas, towards Alexandria.

FROM VICKSBURG. Vicksburg, April 23d, 1863.

One Yankee transport lies sunk to her hurricane roof at Brown & Johnson's, five miles below this city. Two Yankee prisoners were brought over the river this morning, who escaped.

The transport's boilers were burst by our batteries last night. Our musketry killed two pilots on the transports. Vicksburg, April 23, 1863. One gunboat and five transports ran our batteries last

night, about midnight. Two of them were disabled and floated on down. The transports were protected by barges. FROM TULLAHOMA. The bridge has been burnt near McMinnville, and the

wires interrupted, but it is not supposed McMinnville is in the hands of the enemy. Advices expected to-morrow. JACKSON, MISS., April 24d, 1863.

via Montgomery, April 24th. A special dispatch to the Appeal from Panoly, says that the enemy has been reinforced and are advancing South. Gen. Chalmers advanced to Hernando, but fell back before the Federal forces to Bucksport, and is now in Panola, having saved every thing.

The Chicago Journal, of the 4th instant, says that Brigadier General Turchin bas received orders to report to General Rosecrans for duty. It will be recollected that this Turchin was a Colonel acting Brigadier, while encamped at our town, and was as inhuman a wreich as ever lived .her, and got drunk, and was the cynosure of jeers in our town. This dog, Turchin, a Russian, who fights for dollar and cents, was tried by a court martial at Huntsville, Ala . and dismissed the service. But Lincoln has rewarded his vandalism by appointing him a Brigadier General. We suppose that is a reward for his having turned his soldiery oose upon the defenceless inhabitants of Athens, Alabama. Winchester (Tenn.) Bulletin.

A WOMAN'S SPITE .- The London Lancet tells a story of a woman who had one of her beautiful legs amputated just to spite her husband. The leg was perfectly sound, and had been his special admiration.

For the Journal. HEADQUARTER 3D N. C. INFANTEY,) April 14th, 1863. Masses. Fortons:—Thinking that you would like to hear from the old 3d, again, I thought I would give you a brief sketch of her history since I last wrote you. Among the incidents of her life since that period, the most remarks.

Bussell on Lincoln ble is that she has changed Generals again; she, with her old brigade, is now commanded by General Colston, not by Beneral Pryor, as your paper showed some time ago .-General Coiston makes the 6th General we've been under since in the service. I always feel confident of giving you the news, that we have changed Generals, even if I should write every week. Can we ever expect to have any identification as long as we are tossed to and fro, as we are now? The troops from every state except ours, as far as I know, are brigaded by States; the 1st and 3d are used for the express purpose of filling up vacant places in other brigades; for instance, we were transferred from Doll's nor make emancipation a reality, but it does not decree Sunday is one Major, one Cap ain and 17 privates killed, brigade for the purpose of giving room for two Geergia emancipation of slaves in any State or parts of States ocregiments, as that was a Georgia brigade. Did the Istand

force camped within 12 miles of Houston on Sunday night, or to his brigade, as a mere matter of opposition, but from for the avowed purpose of destroying the Central Rail. principle. We do think we deserve some consideration, we would respectfully call the attention of our most excellent Governor to this matter. Will the Editors of the Journal give us their opinion on the subject? All we want or ask s to be in a North Carolina brigade, or under a North Carolina brigadier, so that we can have some identification, and then we are ready and willing to stand whatever may " Come weal, come woe. Since I last wrote you there has been a few appointments, viz: T. C. James received the appointment of Adjutant. He makes an excellent Adjutant, and by the other officers of the regiment is respected very much for his many gentlemanly qualities. Sergeant McClammy has been appointed a Lieutenant in Captain Radcliffe's Co., F. Dr.

Wood has been assigned to this regiment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Dr. Walker. We all regretted very much to lose Dr. Walker, but, in as much as he did leave, we are proud that one so able and kind as Dr. Wood takes his (Dr. Walker's) place. If you believe we have an easy time under our present General, I will give you a list of our daily duties, viz:—Reveille, 4:30, A. M.; Pelice call, 5; Surg's call, 6; Breakfast, 7; Guard Mounting, 7:30; Company Drill, from 8 till 9; Drummer's Practice, from 9 to 11; Ekirmish Drill from 10 till 12: let Sergeent's call 12:20 Dipper 1 P. M.; School 10 till 12; 1st Sergeant's call, 12:20. Dinner, 1 P. M.; School from 2 till 2:30; Battalion Drill from 4 till 5:30; Retreat, 6:10; Tattoo, 8:30; Taps, 9. In addition to all the above, we have a brigade drill evey week; last week the 3d took the palm. General Colston drills the regiments together, and then has them to drill seperately before the Division

We were on pickett yesterday, and saw the Yankeea moving in force down to our right. We understand there is no pickets opposite General A. P. Hill's lines; if that is President suddenly emerge from his private room and rue it speaks an early evacuation by Hooker or "change of base." Perhaps he intends crossing the Rappahanneck down about Port Royal. There was a General about four weeks ago in North Car-

olica, perhaps he is there now, I will not mention his name, true a gentleman and christian, as ever "trod in raw hide leather;" nor was it General Whiting, for he is a perfect gentleman, but it was a General, or was so called, who along, swinging his arms backward. Oh, what a change was about that time making himself very conspicious. I was there! Stopping short at his door, as he was re-Not many weeks ago there was a private from this Regiment on a wounded furlough, who sent in his certificates regularly. On his way to the examining board he was accosted by this General, with, where is your furlough, to whom the private handed his furlough, and the General tore it up, asking him at the same time, why he did not return when his furlough was out? He, (private,) told him his Captain was in a few days ago, and told him not to return until he finally recovered, but to send on certificates regularly. The General replied, yes, "God dam his (Captain's) soul, he ought to be shot for not taking you with him when he went on." If that Captain had been present he, (General,) would no more have used that expression than he would have died; if he had he would had to have gone further into it than that. In the first place no gentleman would have used such an expression. What has been the result of that man being ordered back to camp before he recovered? He has been transferred to a Hospital, whereas if he had remained at home longer, he would have soon been able to resume his duties in the field. Morever that General speaks of going through the country and pressing the provisions of loyal citizens. Now I would advise that General if he wants his candle to burn longer, he had better postpone his provision impressment. Make a patriotic request, and those that have it will take it to him. I know them better than he does.

I was assured the other day, of a certain conversation, be tween some of the officers of this Regiment. They were talking about their "sweet hearts," and what they gave them to eat and drink while addressing them. One remarked that his gave him sassafras tea to drink. The other remarked that that was quite ominous, that as certain as a lady gave you that kind of tea to drink, you were certainly a goner. So I would advise all men, if their sweet hearts give them sassafras tea te drink, to step immediately, for they will have it to do. Hoping that I may soon hear the glorious news of the

old 3d going to North Carelina, I am yours, dear sirs,

For the Journal. COLUMBUS, GRO.,

Mesers. Fulton & Pries-Dear Sirs: We have very warm weather just now. This place is now a perfect nest of workshops and factories. There are at least 5,000 people here living under government employment. The Naval Iron Works employ near

200 hands, representing perhaps 100 families. They build

plates for iron-clads. Our boat is going ahead, and will be almost as formidable as the Merrimac-but of light draft. her in Heaven. A German mechanic (Haiman) started in a little shed, making and mending Swords. Now under Government patronage and contracts, he working about 200 hands. The Ordnance Department is ordnance stores. The Government Shoe Shops are also on a large scale. The city is situated relatively to the river almost exactly like Richmond, and the water power from the falls is almost as good. The large cotton and woollen factories (which existed before the war) move by waternearly all the other establishments by steam. Provisions. &c , are perhaps not so high as in Wilmington, except flour, which is \$100 per bbl., bacon 90 cents to \$1, corn \$2 to \$2 cow pens \$24, white do. 3 to \$4 per bushel. Some writer has said that Atlanta is a city of merchants and Macon one of gentlemen who have retired on their olium cum dignatele.

This is emphatically a working city. The population larger than ever before—the houses are all full—single rooms, in kitchens and over stores, rent (naked) for 6 to 10 dollars per month; board is from 45 to 75 dollars per month; beef from 30 to 50 cents per lb.; a river sucker about the size. but not half the fish as a salt water mullet, command 75 cents to one dollar each. Three daily papers are published here, and all seem to thrive. Most of our washby men are tailors, and other working men who came here 15 to 20 years ago. Negroes are very high, likely young men command from \$1900 to \$25.0. Tobacco is from \$3 to \$6 per lb.; smoking tobacco \$2,50. It went up an hundred per cent week before last.

There are some good churches here, Rev. Mr. Hawks, brether to Dr. Hawks, of New York, now of Baltimore, is the Ep scopal minister. The Catholics have a good church and a large congregation. Schools—they have no real first class ones, male or female. The morals of the place are so bad and public spirit so weak, that a decent teacher of energy and talent is afraid to venture. The city is a perfect nest of mechanics, speculators, and gamblers familiarly called sportsmen here. There are hundreds and thousands of dollars bet and lost and won at fare every night, and they accuse the conscript officers of not enroll ing the "sportsmen." A Marylander, exempt, though living in Virginia the last 10 or 15 years, has been flourish ing around here, and I am reliably informed that he has been furnishing substitutes of men under 45, whom he connives with, inasmuch as they have to go anyway, to put a slip of paper in their shoes when they swear they are over 45, with the words "45 years of age, &c." written on it .-

some people think there is no devil. There ought to be one, and a gallows too, for that man. .This town has some 14,000, people. There are several mil lions of dollars worth of cotton stored here. A singular feature is that they have no market house, and to do your marketing requires all day to look up the carts and wagons. You will see one passing all over the city with a potato stack up on the end of a stick, \$3 per bushel. The bread rioters lyou read about in this town, passed all of the provision stores and went to plunder a dry goods store, but were dispersed. As yet there is no more danger of suffering here, than before the war. The factory population are natives, dirty, hilby, mean, low down in morals and everything else. They fare better than ever, too. They get large wages, and the factories sell themshoes at \$4 per pair, and bacon at 40 cents per lb. To preserve our morals and keep clear of isms and fanaticism, the South had better remain, in the long run, what she naturally is, an agricultural people,—so it appears to me. Excuse my cossipping.

Very respectfully, yours in haste, H. A. W.

Nor so Pushing .- An American paper states that those who go round with the contribution box in California churches plead and argue the case in the pews as they go along. The following dialogue, took place between one of these gentry and an honest-looking min-His wife was here with him, and carried her pistols around er. Parson L- extended the box to Bill, and he slowly shook his head.

"Come, William, give something," said the parson. "Can't do it," replied Bill. Why not? Is not the cause a good one?" said he. "Yes, good enough ; but I am not able to give any-

thing," answered Bill. "Poob, pooh! I konw better; you must give me better reason than that." "Well I owe too much money; I must be just be fore I am generous, you know."

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Per Square of 10 lines or less-cash in advance One square, I insertion, 2 00 do. 2 do 3 00 Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, sharged \$2 persquare for each insertion after the first. No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, MAN, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

"But, William, you owe God a larger debt than you owe any one alse.'

Russell on Lincoln. The following letter of Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, is the most succinct and caustic criticism upon Lincoln's emancipation we have yet seen :

Karl Russell to Lord Lyons. FOREIGN OFFICE, January 17, 1863.

My Lord: The proclamation of the President of the Unied States inclosed in your lordship's dispatch of the 2d inst. appears to be of a very strange nature. It professes to emancipate all slaves in places where the United States authorities cannot exercise any jurisdiction

risdiction, and where, therefore, emancipation if decreed, might have been carried into effect. It would seem to follow that in the border States, and al o in New Orleans, a slave owner may recover his fugitive slave by the ordinary process of law; but that in the ten States in which the emancipation decrees emancipation, a fugitive slave arrested by legal warrant may resist, and his esistance, if successful, is to be upheld and aided by the United States authorities and the United States armed

cupied by Federal troops, and subject to United States ju-

The proclamation, therefore, makes slavery at once legal and illegal, and makes slaves either punishable for running away from their masters, or entitled to be supported and encouraged in so doing, according to the locality of the plantation to which they belong, and the loyalty of the State in which they may happen to be.

There seems to be no declaration of a principle adverse

to slavery in the proclamation. It is a measure of war, and a measure of war of a very questionable kind. As President Lincoln has twice appealed to the judgment of mankind in his proclamation, I venture to say I do not think it can or ought to satisfy the friends of abolition, who who look for total and impartial freedom for the slave, and

not for vengeance on the slave owner. I am, etc.,

A party of Confederate guerrillas having made an attack on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, capturing a train with some prisoners, Hurlbut, the Yankee commander at Memphis, ordered several families banished from their homes in that city, giving them three days to prepare for their departure. Here is a Inspector, who makes reports, and he it was that gave the 3d the 1st distinction last week. The other regiments are going to try very hard to beat the 3d on the next drill, but you know enough of the 3d to know that that can't be help.

THE PRESIDENT-ABRAHAM,-It was while I was contemplating this interesting scene that I saw the walk excitedly into another department. Never was I so astonished in the man. Three years ago I knew him to be tall, straight and well-proportioned. Now he burst through the door, a care-worn old man-his body but suffice it to say, it was not General Bill, for he is as bent forward, his face pallid, and in place of the stately appearance he might be supposed to make, he shuffled turning, he seemed greatly perplexed, and turnin about exclaimed, "I said I would see no more gentlemen to-day," and closed the door with some noise.

In Charleston, April 22ad, of typhoid fever, Maj. HENRY McRAE, of the 8th Regiment N. C. Troops, aged 35 years. At his residence, in Sampson county, on the 13th April 868, Mr. RICHARD COLWELL, in the 77th year of his

Mr. Colwell had been afflicted for the last three years, uring which time he was unable to attend to his farm. He bore his afflictions which, during the last five months was very painful, with the blessed assurance "that if our earthly house of this tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building of God-a house not made with hands eternal in the Heavens." He was an energetic and economical farmer, who by industry and frugality earned a handsome living. He was a kind and obliging neighbour. He leaves an aged and afflicted wife and six children to mourn their irrepara-

Why should we mortals grieve, When our dear friends leave A world of sorrow like this,

C. Cavalry.

For the realms of immortal bliss. Of congestion of the brain, near Maysville, Va., in the 29th year of his age, private LEWIS JONES, Co. I, 1st N.

Of pneumonia, near McGaheyrville, Va., in the 30th year of his age, private DAVIED J. LANIER, Co. I, 1st N. C. At camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., on the 21st April, 1863, of a severe attack of Bronchitis, Corporal Z. W. BUR-GESS, of Latham's N. C. Battery, in the 21st year of his

age. Corporal Burgess has served faithfully as a soldier inco his enlistment. At his residence on Confederate Point, in this county, on the 11th inst., Mr. WILLIAM S. NEWTON, aged 61 years,

Departed this life at her husband's residence, near Shall otte Village, Brunswick county, on the 10th April, 1863, Mrs. SARAH BROOKS, leaving three small children to mourn their irreparable loss. She had been a consistent member of the Methodist E. Church for several years, and although in her last illness her sufferings were so acute, that she was not enabled to converse with her friends on the subject of her soul's welfare or prospects. By her exemplary Christian conduct through life, leaves no doubt in the minds of her surviving friends, that she has entered into that rest prepared for the people of God. May those whom she so much loved in this world, be prepared to meet

LL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the A late Dr. P. M. Walker, are requested to present the

same for settlement to J. G. Wright, Esq.
M. H. WALKER, Adm'x. VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

N THE TOWN of Jacksonville, Onslow county, known as the Hotel. The subscriber having gone in the service. and it being out of his power to keep it up, is desirous of selling it. It is the well known house kept for that purpose, and is a large and convenient house for that business. with 35 or 40 good stalls, and all other good out houses on the lot, and one and a half acres of land belonging to it .-Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine it for themselves. Mr. R. F. Pelletier will take pleasure in giving any information, and showing the premises. Terms will be made easy to any person wishing to JAMES BRYANT. April 15, 1863.

\$20 REWARD. I WILL PAY the above reward for the confinement in any jail where I can get him, of my boy WASH-INGTON, who ran away from me about the 1st of October last. He is about 21 years old, 6 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and of a dark copper color, his left knee bent in and his forefluger on his right hand is off at the first joint. Said boy may be trying to get to Virginia where he came from or to the Yankees.

J. R. TOWNSEND,

Little Rock, Marion Dist., S. C.

SUPERIOR SALT. 300 BAGS SUPERIOR OCEAN SALT. For sale by April 23d, 30 lm

Address,

SUGAR AND SYRUP. 60 HHDS. PRIME TO CHOICE SUGARS; 65 Bags • 100 Barrels granulated and crystalized Eugar -a beautiful article :

30 Barrels New Crop Syrup On consignment. For sale by WM. R. UTLEY. April 22. LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at the Court Louse door in Elizabethtown, on Monday, the 4th day of May next, two tracts of LAND on the Cape Fear River, in Bladen County-one containing 480 acres, the other 100 acres .-Belonging to the estate of O. J. Dickson, deceased. The most of the above lands is very valuable farming land. This is a rare chance.

A. K. CROMARTIE, Ad'mr. With the Will annexed of C. J. Dickson, dec'd. White's Creek, N. C., April 16th, 1863. 159-15t&30-2t*.

NOTICE. THE following certificates of Bank Stock were lost some time since. Notice is hereby given that application will be made for new Certificates : 1 certificate for 20 shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape ear, in the name of John Myers & Son. Several certificates, in all amounting to 50 shares, in the

Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of John Myers. Certificate for 9 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of Harriet E. Myers. Certificate for 4 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of Lucy A. B. Worthington. Certificate for 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, in the name of John Myers, Trustes of Lucy A. B. Worthington.

Certificate for 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Louisa B. Certificate of 10 chares in the Commercial Bank of Wil-

mington, in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Harriet E. JOHN MYERS. Tarboro', April 15th, 1863